

VOL. XLII, No. 12,955.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. FORSTER'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.
 LORD FREDERICK C. CAVENTISH NAMED AS CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND—PARNELL IN LONDON SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY MR. FORSTER AND MR. PARNELL.
 It was announced yesterday that Lord Frederick C. Cavendish would succeed Mr. Forster as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement was received with astonishment. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were in London yesterday, where Mr. Forster made his last speech. The latter gave his reasons for retiring from the Cabinet. It was announced that Michael Davitt would be released.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
 (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)
 LONDON, May 4.—Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, the released members of Parliament, left Dublin late last night and arrived quite unexpectedly at London this morning. Mr. Parnell appeared robust in health, but Mr. Dillon is evidently in a delicate state. They were interviewed in an interview as to the attitude of the Irish party under the altered condition of affairs. Mr. Parnell said that at present everything was so much a matter of speculation that it would be better to wait developments, and that it would be necessary before deciding upon a definite line of action to see what the Government proposed to do on the land question.

The liberated members attended the sitting of the House of Commons this evening, and received a warm greeting from the Home Rule benches. As was anticipated, the sitting did not pass off without a scene among the Irish members, the friction being considerably heightened by the announcement that instead of Mr. Chamberlain—whose appointment had been considered a foregone conclusion—Lord Frederick Cavendish had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement occasioned the greatest astonishment, and by the Irish members and extreme Radical party was received with a feeling of disappointment and indignation.

Lord Cavendish is a younger brother of Lord Hartington, and has been in office since the formation of the present Administration. His appointment is considered an endeavor to conciliate the Whig section of the Cabinet and its followers. In the House, replying to Mr. Cowen's question, the Home Secretary said that the Government had determined to release Mr. Davitt unconditionally for the same reason that induced them to release the other prisoners. When interrogated subsequently as to whether or not the Government had obtained any assurance on the part of the released prisoners that they would abstain from further treasonable practices, Mr. Gladstone indicated somewhat evasively that the Government had information tendered them which they deemed important, and which justified and prompted their action in making the release.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such information was without their authority. Mr. Gladstone stated that the information came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was not present Mr. Gladstone declined to make any further statement. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff quoted Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine and murder. Sir Henry ridiculed the Government for releasing the Leaguers as if they were innocent men. The Land League, he declared, had beaten the Government, and Mr. Gladstone recognized Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present aspect of affairs looked like a triumph for the agitators. Mr. Forster said, in the course of his speech, that the course which he had hoped to see pursued was that an act strengthening the ordinary law should be passed, and that the Government should be able to pay for the immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Mr. Davitt and the other prisoners. He stated that no Government to protect life and property.

The Corporation of Dublin presented Earl Cowper, late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with a testimonial, expressing regret that his vice-regal duties had been coincident with government repression, and congratulating him upon the fact that the system of repression had been abandoned. The address carefully distinguished Earl Cowper's official conduct from his official duties. In reply, Earl Cowper said that although he regretted the coercion he considered it was indispensable. He was convinced that in time of trouble and difficulty the position of a Viceroy, with the Chief Secretary in the Cabinet and virtually entrusted with the government of the country, is a thoroughly false one. Earl Cowper eulogized the abilities of Earl Spencer, his successor, and in conclusion said that he was responsible for anything but the most ordinary business which has been transacted during the last few days.

Earl Cowper departed for England to-day. The daily news which he passed were crowded with people and lined with troops. He was frequently cheered. The Daily News says it understands that the Parliament will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial. In Foxford, County Mayo, a farmer named McGlone was fired at, but not hit. McGlone returned the fire and shot the assailant dead.

TALKS WITH PARNELL AND OTHERS.
 BOSTON, May 4.—The Herald, in the morning, will print cable dispatches containing interviews with prominent Land Leaguers and others upon the new Irish policy of the British Government. Mr. Parnell was found in the House of Commons to-night. He said he could not give an opinion until the Government declared the full extent of its concessions. He thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish looked badly for the success of Mr. Gladstone's plans. He was afraid he was too weak and vacillating. The liberation of Michael Davitt was considered the strongest blow against the Land League. He thought Mr. Gladstone's new policy likely to produce grave results in Ireland. It would cost about 17 Whigs, and dissolution was not impossible, though improbable at present. They plan of the opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and holding Whigs, relying on the aid of the Whigs and holding Irish votes, but was not intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not intended to secure the necessary price. If the new policy fails, Mr. Forster is the coming man. If it succeeds, he is ruined.

Mr. Story (Whig) said the new policy would fail. It had no element of success. Lord Cavendish was a bad selection. If half measures were adopted to suit the Whigs Mr. Gladstone would lose the support of the Radicals. If he went great lengths he would lose the support of the Whigs. Therefore he was bound to do nothing. A large Whig vote was already organized. The release of the new policy must be grave. There was no possible escape. Mr. Healy (Land Leaguer) said the Government threw sprat to catch mackerel. We got the sprat and kept the mackerel. We are glad Lord Cavendish is appointed. We could not have fought Mr. Chamberlain, but Cavendish is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show him more quarter than is due the Government for what it has done. Mr. Forster's appointment was a bad selection. The worst possible thing for the Liberals. The new policy, if carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking outrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what new laws will be adopted. Mr. Shaw, one of the youngest men in Parliament, said the appointment of Lord Cavendish indicated that the policy would be small in all its details. He thought it meant more than an overhauling and centralization of Ireland for the sake of economy. Since he heard of the new appointment he had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to a dissolution, though a reorganization might be necessary. He thought Lord Cavendish was selected because he would consent to let the policy fester where a man like Chamberlain would insist on carrying it through. He did not believe the prisoners had been released on account of the enormous pressure from all over the world. Another dispatch from London says: There is a very little general excitement in London. Michael Davitt's release is considered a masterpiece of backsliding. Though they decline to make a declaration of intentions, they have the air of men who will demand more concessions. A cable to the Herald gives a talk with Mr. Egan. He says the Government, finding that its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages, has decided to try a new policy, which is only a humbug upon the Irish people.

PHASES OF THE AGITATION.
 LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that Lord Frederick C. Cavendish had been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, announced that the Government had determined to release Michael Davitt from prison. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were present in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Smith post-

poned his motion on the land question pending the Government's proposals. A new writ for an election for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire was ordered in consequence of Lord Frederick Cavendish accepting the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is freely asserted that the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland, is an endeavor to conciliate the Whig members of the Cabinet. The Home Rule members of Parliament are much disappointed at the selection of Lord Cavendish for that post.

Replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Home Secretary in the House of Commons said that Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release except those attached to his previous liberation. Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said that in view of the great difficulty experienced in the affairs of Ireland, he would have preferred, so far as he personally was concerned, to say nothing. He confirmed the report that there was a difference between himself and the rest of the Cabinet in regard to the release of the suspects, which release he condemned. He said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or if the Government had had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January; but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. Rents were being better paid, but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects of the Coercion Act.

Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned king of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared that the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitements to outrage.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Conservative), said it had been brought before him that the "No Rent" manifesto would be withdrawn. Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that such information was without their authority. Mr. Gladstone stated that the information came from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was not present Mr. Gladstone declined to make any further statement.

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outrage in Ireland is printed. It consists of a dispatch from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated June 24, 1881, relative to *The United Ireland*; a dispatch from Sir Edward Thornton to Earl Granville, dated June 27, detailing a conversation with Mr. Blaine; a dispatch from Earl Granville to Mr. Drummond, dated July 27, expressing satisfaction at the views expressed by Mr. Blaine, and a dispatch from Earl Granville to Mr. West, dated April 27, in which the latter says:

I think it well to state that Sir Edward Thornton reported to me last summer that he had been confidentially informed through a trustworthy source that the Government of the United States was about to take up too warmly the cause of American citizens, native or naturalized, who went to England and Ireland with a view to the prosecution of those who were in the United States for protection. It is considered that there was no reason why such Americans should be entitled to better treatment than the Irishmen for the same offense.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.
 The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, is the second surviving son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was born at Compton Place, the Sussex seat of the Cavendish family, November 30, 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was private secretary to Lord Grosvenor from 1859 to 1861, the latter of the Liberal party. In June, 1861, he was married to Lady Caroline, second daughter of Lord Lytton. He is a Liberal in politics, and since 1865 he has represented the North-west Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament. Since the formation of the Gladstone Ministry he has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury. All the sons of the Duke of Devonshire are members of the British Parliament. The Duke has been in the House of Lords since 1834. His heir, the Marquis of Hartington, has been in the House of Commons most of the time since 1857, and a few years ago was the leader of the Liberal party. The temporary retirement of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Edward Cavendish, third son of the Duke, has been in the Commons most of the time since 1865. The Duke of Devonshire is a man of influence in the private councils of his party, but his studious habits have kept him from coming much before the public. The Cavendishes have had a long and distinguished history. Lord Edward Cavendish, third son of the Duke, has been in the Commons most of the time since 1865. The Duke of Devonshire is a man of influence in the private councils of his party, but his studious habits have kept him from coming much before the public. The Cavendishes have had a long and distinguished history. Lord Edward Cavendish, third son of the Duke, has been in the Commons most of the time since 1865. The Duke of Devonshire is a man of influence in the private councils of his party, but his studious habits have kept him from coming much before the public. The Cavendishes have had a long and distinguished history. 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